

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, KAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in English consisting of 11 pages and entitled "Address of Mr. Koki Hirota Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the Seventy-Third Session of the Imperial Diet delivered on January 22, 1930" is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,  
on this 9th day of April 1947.

K. KAYASHI  
Signature of Official

Witness : K. URABE (seal)

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ADDRESS OF MR. KORI HIROTA, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
AT THE SEVENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET,  
DELIVERED ON JANUARY 22, 1938.

At the last session of the Diet I had the honour to speak on the policy of the Japanese Government regarding the China Affair. Today I desire to address you on the subsequent developments which have occurred in the Chinese situation as well as on our foreign relations in general.

The attitude of the Japanese Government towards the present Affair has been clearly set forth in their statements made public from time to time in the past. Japan has no territorial ambitions in China, nor has she any intention of separating North China from the rest of the country. All she wants is that China, taking a broad view of the situation, will collaborate with Japan toward the fulfilment of the ideal of Sino-Japanese co-operation for the common prosperity and well-being of the two countries. Accordingly, even after the outbreak of the present Affair, we eagerly looked forward to joining forces with China for the purpose of securing peace in East Asia as soon as the Nationalist Government should have discarded their policy of opposition to Japan and evinced a sincere desire to work together for this idea of Japan. However, the Nationalist Government failed to understand our true intentions, and they were caught, so to speak, in the trap set by themselves, being bound by their commitments to the anti-Japanism that they had fostered for such long years. Unable to act wisely and well with a calm judgment, but relying upon third Powers, or allying themselves

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themselves with Communists, they are even now calling for a prolonged resistance, regardless of the plight of the 400 million people of China whom they have plunged into the depth of suffering and misery. Now the heroic operations of our loyal and valiant forces in the north and in the south, have forced the Nationalist Government to abandon Nanking, their capital, and to flee far up the Yangtze River. Still unrepentant, they persist in their desperate opposition. It is a most lamentable thing for the sake of East Asia as a whole as well as for the people of China.

Some time ago when the Japanese Government received a proffer of good offices by the German Government to act as an intermediary for bringing about direct negotiations between Japan and China, they proposed, with a view to affording the Nationalist Government a last opportunity for reconsideration, the following four points as the basic conditions for the solution of the Affair:

1. China to abandon her pro-Communist and anti-Japanese and anti-Manchoukuo policies to collaborate with Japan and Manchoukuo in their anti-Comintern policy.
2. Establishment of demilitarized zones in the necessary localities, and of a special regime for the said localities.
3. Conclusion of an economic agreement between Japan, China and Manchoukuo.

4.

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4. China to pay Japan the necessary indemnities.

These items summarized the minimum requirements which were considered absolutely indispensable by the Japanese Government. It was my earnest hope that the Nationalist Government would sue for peace on the basis of these fundamental conditions. However, that Government, blind to the larger interests of East Asia, and ignoring both our magnanimity and Germany's friendly intention, exhibited no readiness to ask frankly for peace, but only sought to delay the matter and ultimately failed to send a reply that could be regarded in any way as sincere. The Nationalist Government having thus wiffully thrown away the last chance placed at their disposal by the Japanese Government, it became clear that there would be no hope of ever arriving at a solution by waiting indefinitely for any reconsideration on the part of the Nationalist Government. It is because of these circumstances that the Japanese Government issued on the 10th of this month the statement that they would from thence-forward cease to deal with the Nationalist Government. As is made plain in that statement our Government now look forward to the establishment and the growth of a new Chinese regime capable of genuine co-operation with Japan, which it is their intention to assist in the building up of a new and rehabilitated China. I am fully convinced that is the only way of realizing our ideal of securing the stability of East Asia through Sino-Japanese co-operation.

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I desire to avail myself of this occasion to say that in Europe and America there are some who are apt to entertain misgivings regarding Japan's intentions as though she were trying to close the Chinese door, and expel the interests of the Powers from China. Let me state explicitly that not only will Japan respect to the fullest extent the rights and interests of the Powers in the occupied areas, but she is prepared, for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Chinese people, to leave the door wide open to all Powers and to welcome their cultural and economic cooperation there. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Powers, by recognizing the new conditions prevailing in China, and by appreciating the propriety of such Japanese demands for necessary and national adjustments as have been submitted, or may be submitted hereafter, in order to meet those conditions, will cooperate for the establishment of a new order in the Far East.

As regards our relations with Manchoukuo, it is the fundamental principle of our national policy to help that country to achieve a healthy progress as an independent state, maintaining all the while its intimate and inseparable relationship with our own. In accordance with this basic principle our Government decided upon the abolition of the extraterritoriality long enjoyed by Japan and transfer of her administrative rights in the South Manchuria Railway zone.

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And in the execution of that programme the first treaty was concluded in June, 1936, and the second treaty in November last year, the operation of both of which has proved exceedingly satisfactory. As for the international status of Manchoukuo, because of the various governmental reforms and improvements accomplished through her strenuous efforts exerted with the help of Japan for their materialization, the Powers have come to revise their appraisal of the new state. Italy, first of all, extended formal recognition towards the end of November last, and the mutual extension of formal recognition with the Franco Government of Spain took place in the early days of the following December.

Japan's policy towards the Soviet Union has always been guided by our conviction of the urgent need of placing the relations of the two countries upon a normal footing for the sake of the peace of East Asia. It is in accordance with this policy that we endeavoured within the past year to solve the long pending issue of the revision of the Fishery Treaty; but unfortunately, owing to the attitude of the Soviet authorities, we were obliged to conclude a modus vivendi at the year end as in the year before last. I should add, however, that since the Soviet Government are proceeding with the necessary internal preparations for the conclusion of an agreement providing for a revision of the treaty now in force, we are taking steps for the continuance of the negotiation and the signing of the new agreement at the earliest possible date.

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This Government attach great importance to a smooth operation of the Japanese concession enterprises in North Saghalien. Let us say that the Japanese Government will never allow these rights and interests derived from the Soviet-Japanese Basic Treaty to be nullified through unreasonable pressure. Again, the relations between the Soviet Union and China are attracting the special attention of our nation. China concluded in August last a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, while members of the Communist International have penetrated all classes of the Chinese, destroying the social order of the country and endangering the stability of East Asia. Japan, ever solicitous for the civilization of East Asia and the welfare of its people, cannot but view the situation with the gravest concern.

In conducting military operations in China, Japan has been exercising special care lest the nationals and the rights and interest of third Powers should suffer. But there have occurred, I regret to say, toward the end of last year the Panay Incident and the Ladybird Incident, involving Great Britain and the United States. While it is needless to say that their occurrence was entirely unintentional, it was feared for a time that these incidents might lead to an alienation of feeling between Japan and those two countries. I rejoice that thanks to the calm and fair-minded attitude taken by the Governments of both countries and the sincerity of our Government and people, the incidents have been brought

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in each case to an amicable settlement.

Since the outbreak of the present Affair, the United States has always maintained a fair and just attitude, acting on all occasions with such careful regard for the cause of Japanese-American friendship that, despite such mishaps as the Manchurian Incident, the relations of the two countries, I am happy to say, have suffered no impairment. The importance to the conduct of our foreign affairs of American understanding needs scarcely to be mentioned. We shall continue to do our best towards the furtherance of Japanese-American amity and good will.

As regards Great Britain, there has been no change in the policy of the Japanese Government, which aims at the maintenance of the traditional friendship between the two countries. I hope that the British Government and people, grasping fully the importance of Anglo-Japanese relations, will endeavour to comprehend correctly Japan's position in East Asia and to co-operate with Japan for the furtherance of peace and good understanding between the two nations. At the same time, I desire to urge upon our own people to stand solidly behind this policy of the Government, in view of the seriousness of the general situation.

I am glad to say that Japan and Germany have been brought closer together than ever through such auspicious events as the visit of H.I.H. Prince Chichibu who was pleased to make a tour of that country on his way home from England last year, and also the cruise of the H.I.M.S. Ashigara, which included a call

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at Kiel. Especially do this Government appreciate the friendly and most sympathetic attitude Germany has taken in concurrence with the spirit of the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Agreement. We will strive to strengthen further the cooperation between the two countries.

From the beginning of the present Affair, Italy, understanding our true motives, has collaborated with us along all lines. It is well known to you how consistently and how energetically the Italian Government supported our country in November last year at the Brussels Conference of the Signatory Powers to the Nine Power Treaty. In connection with the question already mentioned of the settlement of the present Affair, the Italian Government again manifested their sympathetic concern. This Government are most grateful for these proofs of good will on the part of Italy, which had taken actually the same position as Japan in the matter of combating the Comintern, joined in the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Agreement in November last. It is a subject for congratulation from the standpoint of securing world peace that Japan, Germany and Italy have come to join forces under the Anti-Comintern banner. This Government will seek to extend further the effective operation of this agreement in concert with Germany and Italy.

In Spain, the civil war which broke out in July 1936 has developed steadily in favour of the régime under General Franco, which has now succeeded in bringing the greater part of the country under its control, and is consolidating its foundations. Moreover, the Franco Government is identified

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with the Government of this country in the policy adopted against the Comintern. In the light of these facts we have decided to recognize that Government, and the necessary steps to that end were taken early in December last year.

A survey of our foreign trade shows that there has been in the past year a notable increase, as compared with the preceding year, of more than 35 per cent. in value as regards imports and 18 percent. in value as regards exports -- the total value of imports and exports together exceeding 7,270,000,000 yen, which is an unprecedented sum in the history of our foreign commerce.

Nevertheless, there still remain the economic barriers as before. While endeavouring on the one hand to eliminate these obstacles through diplomatic means by dealing individually with the various countries according to their respective circumstances and the measures employed by them, this Government are exerting on the other hand unremitting efforts to promote our foreign trade by every means available. During the past year trade agreements have been concluded with British India, Burma, and Turkey. There were also signed in December a Treaty of Commerce with Siam and a supplementary agreement to the Italo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce relating to the Italian colonies. Negotiations are now in progress with other countries for the conclusion of the necessary trade agreements, covering both old and new markets.

A boycott of Japanese goods has been initiated in certain countries

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Nevertheless, there still remain the economic barriers as hitherto. While endeavouring on the one hand to eliminate these obstacles through diplomatic means by dealing individually with the various countries according to their respective circumstances and the measures employed by them, this Government are exerting on the other hand unremitting efforts to promote our foreign trade by every means available. During the past year trade agreements have been concluded with British India, Burma, and Turkey. There were also signed in December a Treaty of Commerce with Siam and a supplementary agreement to the Italo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce relating to the Italian colonies. Negotiations are now in progress with other countries for the conclusion of the necessary trade agreements, covering both old and new markets.

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countries owing to misleading Chinese propaganda concerning the present Affair and to the machinations of the Chinese who reside there in large numbers. However, nowhere has it developed into any serious proportions, thanks to the united efforts of the Government and people and the fair attitude of the general public in the countries concerned.

The Japanese Government believe it to be one of the necessary conditions of the peace and harmony and the prosperity of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and consequently of the entire world, to increase rationally the productive power of those three countries, and to strengthen their economic ties, and at the same time to promote their trade with the rest of the world. For the realization of this purpose the Government are now carefully preparing appropriate plans at home and abroad.

Finally I desire to say a few words on cultural work. In order to promote international friendship and to bring about a real peace among mankind it is necessary that nations should form intimate cultural bonds and cultivate a full understanding of one another's ideals and aspirations.

The present Affair is traceable in no small degree to Chinese lack of understanding in this regard. If Japan and China are to build up a lasting friendship, they should understand each other's national conditions and characteristics, and cooperate culturally according to the fundamental spirit of the Orient. Taking this standpoint, the Government intend

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to carry on in China more intensively than theretofore the cultural work which will serve as a foundation for the permanent peace and prosperity of the two nations. At the same time the Government will not relax their cultural work elsewhere since there is a special need, in the face of the present international situation, of making other peoples better acquainted with our unique culture and the national traits of our people who love justice and peace.

I hope that from what I have now said you have been able to understand the views of the Government regarding the present China Affair and foreign questions in general. In brief, the underlying aim of the foreign policy of the Government is to eradicate the root of evil in East Asia, to make known throughout the world the justice of our cause, and to contribute toward laying the foundations of world peace. To that end the Government are doing their very utmost. And I trust that you will appreciate the intentions of the Government and will extend your co-operation for the attainment of the objectives of our foreign policy in dealing with the grave emergency that confronts the nation today.

Jeff Hoch 11/74

(三)第七十三回帝國議會ニ於ケル帝國外務大臣演説

(一九二八年一月二十二日)

支那事ニ對スル帝國政府ノ方針ニ付キマシテハ幾ニ第七十二回帝國議會ニ於テ、陳述スル所アリマシタガ、本日茲ニ、其ノ後ノ情勢、及我ガ對外關係ノ全般ニ付イテ、所見ヲ開陳致シタイト存シマス。

今次東亞ニ對スル帝國政府ノ態度ハ、屢次ニ互ル政府所信ノ披露ニ依テ曰カテアリマシテ、帝國政府ハ、支那ニ對シテ等ノ領土の野心ヲ有セズ、又此支ヲ支那ヨリ分離セシメントスルガ如キ企圖ヲモ有シテ居ナイノデアリマス。

然レ帝國ノ求ムル所ハ、唯支那ガ大局ニ目録メ、日支關係其存共ニ於キマシテモ、國民政府ニシテ排日抗議ノ政策ヲ從テ、右帝國ノ理想ニ協力スルノ誠意ヲ反響シニ來ルニ於テハ、帝國ハ之ト手ヲ導ヘテ和平ノ確立ニ邁進ヤンコトヲ期シテ居タノデアリマス。

然ルニ國民政府ハ帝國ノ眞誠ヲ誣ヤス、多年自ラ鼓吹シ來レル排日抗日ノ主張ニヨリ自爾自專ニ陥リ、冷靜ニ大局ヲ考慮シテ警覺ス



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ルコトヲ得ス、或ハ第三國ニ頼リ、或ハ共產黨ト結ビ、今尙長期抵抗  
ヲ唱ヘ、四億ノ民衆ヲ殘暴ノ苦シミニ被シ、略テ殺ミナイノデアリマ  
ス。今ヤ吾國ノ忠勇ナル軍隊ハ北ニ南ニ勇敢奮闘シ、爲ニ國民政府ハ  
首級南京ヲ奪テテ貴ク長江上流ニ逃鼠ヤサルヲ導ナイコトニナリマシ  
タヤ、而モ尙自ラ殺ルコトナク、自暴自棄的抵抗ヲ演ケテ居リマス  
新クノ如キハ支那民衆ノ爲一モ將又東亞ノ大局ノ爲ニモ遺憾惜惜ク能ハ  
サル所デアリマス。帝國政府ハ、疊ニ通函政府ヨリ、日支兩國ノ間に  
立テ直接交渉ノ實現シテナスヘキ旨ノ好意的申出ニ接シマシタノデ、  
國民政府ニ爲メノ反省ヲ與ヘンガ爲、事態解決ノ無障礙トシテ次ノ  
四點ヲ提示シタノデアリマス。

一、支那ハ寧ろ抗日政策ヲ放棄シ日滿兩國ノ防共政策ニ協力スルコ  
ト

二、所要地域ニ非武装地帯ヲ設ケ且該地方ニ特殊ノ機構ヲ設置スルコ  
ト

三、日滿支三國間ニ密接ナル經濟協定ヲ締結スルコト

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品、支那ハ帝國ニ對シ所願ノ賠償ヲナスコト

石ハ何レモ帝國政府ノ絕對必要ト認メル、最少是等ノ要求ヲ生活シ  
タモノニアリマシテ、私ハ國民政府ガ速ニ此ノ基礎帳ニヨリ、和  
ヲ求メ來ランコトヲ切望シテ居タノデアリマスガ、東亞ノ大局ニ目  
覺メサル同政府ハ我方ノ寛容ト網逸政府ノ浮惑トヲ無視シ、虛心權  
衡ニ和ヲ乞フノ態度ニ出テス、徒ラニ延延ヲ專トシタル末遂ニ何種  
賠償ノ門ムヘキ回答ヲシナカツタノデアリマス。

石國民政黨ノ態度ハ、帝國政府ノ與ヘタル交渉ノ時機ヲ自ラ捕擲シ  
タモノト云フヘキデアリマシテ、事態此處ニ至ツテハ、此ノ上往暮  
同政府ノ反省ヲ待ツモ、到底妥協解決ノ見込ナキコト明カト相成ツ  
タノデアリマス。之レ去ル十六日帝國政府ガ今晨國民政府ヲ相手ト  
ヤサル旨ノ聲明ヲナスニ至レル所以デアリマス。尙茲聲明中ニモ明  
示シテアリマスル所リ、今後帝國政府ハ、聲明ト應ニ提議スルニ足  
ル新組織政府ノ成立發見ヲ期待シマシテ、是ト兩國ノ關係ヲ調  
整シ更生新支那ノ建設ニ協力スル決意デアリマシテ、私ハ此レガ、

帝國ノ理想トスル日支提携ニヨル東亞ノ安定ヲ得ル唯一ノ途タルコトヲ  
信ジテ疑ハナイノデアリマス。

尙此ノ機會ニ一言致シ度イノハ、歐米諸國ニ於キマシテハ動モスレバ帝  
國ガ支那ノ門戸ヲ閉鎖シ列國ノ權益ヲ侵奪ヤンコトヲ企圖シテ居ルカノ  
如キ惡態ヲ有スル向カアルコトデアリマス。帝國政府ハ帝國ノ利益ノ占領  
區域内ニ在ル列國ノ權益ハ抱ク迄之ヲ尊重スヘキコトハ勿論、若ク支那  
民衆ノ福利増進ノ爲、海外ニモ門戸ヲ開放シ、其ノ資本ノ進出ヲモ  
迎スルモノナルコトヲ敢ニ明ニシ度イト存シマス。私ハ諸列國ガ、支  
那ニ於ケル新ナル事情ヲ直視シ、之ニ即應シテ等國ガ現ニ爲シツツアリ  
又ハ今後變スコトアルヘキ合理的關係ノ要求ヲ諒解シ、以テ東亞ノ新ナ  
ル秩序ノ建設ニ協力ヤラレンコトヲ希望スル次第デアリマス。

次ニハ日清兩國關係ヲ早マスルニ、滿洲國ヲシテ帝國ト緊密不可分ノ關  
係ヲ持シツツ獨立トシテ其ノ健全ナル發展ヲ遂ゲシムルコトハ帝國對  
滿洲政策ノ基調デアリマス。帝國ガ多年滿洲ニ於テ享有ナル治外法權、  
及日清戰爭ノ代償タル南滿洲鐵道附屬地行政權ニ付キマシテモ、政府ハ

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石川等ノ世ニ増増シテ成増ニ之ヲ増進乃至増進ヲナスヘキヲ計ラセ  
ルシ、石川等ノ爲昭和十一年六月ノ條約、並ニ同年十一月ノ條約ヲ修訂  
シタノデアリマス。

而シテ石川條約ノ實施、狀況ハ頗メテ順調デアリマス。一方關稅政局  
ニ於ケル歐洲國ノ地位ヲ見マスルニ建國以來帝國ノ權力ノ下ニ庶政ノ  
改革ニ邁進セシマシタ結果、今ヤ列國モソノ對等國視ヲ新ニスルニ至  
リ、昨年十一月迄、先ツ帝國ノ正式承認ヲ得、次テ十二月初頭西班牙「  
フランコ」將軍ノ政府トノ間ニ相互ニ正式承認ヲ行ヒマシタコトハ、  
關稅局ノ三ツデアリマス。

「ソヴィエト」國トノ關係ニ付キマシテハ、昨關政府トシテハ、昨  
來兩國間ノ手出交渉ル限り正常ナル狀態ニ置クコトガ重要平和ノ爲メ  
關稅局トシテノ方針ヲ以テ増進シ采ツタノデアリマス。

即チ兩國ノ往來ノ障礙タル海關條約ノ修正問題ヲ昨年中ニ解決セント  
努力致シマシタコトモ、一ニ此ノ方針ニ基クモノデアリマスガ「ソヴ  
イエト」政府當局ノ態度ニヨリ昨年末迄一ニ此年ト同様ノ態度取調ヲ



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終ブノ已ムヲ望ムルニ至リマシタコトハ私ノ遺憾トスル所デアリマス。  
尤モ「ソヴィエト」政府ニ於テモ現行條約ヲ修正ヘル願定ヲ希望スル爲  
必要ナル國內的準備ヲ進メテ居リマスルガ如ニ引續キ交渉ヲ行ヒ、以テ  
可成速ニ新協定ノ實現ヲ見ル展望ヲ配中デアリマス。尙政府ハ北滿太  
ニ於ケル利權事務ノ正常ナル進行ヲ願メテ重視スルモノデアリマシテ  
日「ソ」生本條約ニ由來スル此種ノ利益力、不當ノ壓迫ニヨリ有名無實  
トナルガ如キコトハ、露國政府トシテ默認シ得ナイ所デアリマス又「ソ  
ヴィエト」國邦ト支那トノ關係ニ付テハ、我々一國ノ聲ニ注意ヲ集イテ  
居ル所デアリマシテ、支那ハ昨年八月「ソ」國邦トノ關係ニ不當ノ變動ヲ  
生シテ「ソ」國邦ニ對シテ力支那ノ各層ニ侵メツテ國體ノ社會秩序ヲ破壞シ  
延イテ支那ノ治安ニ害シテ居リマヘルコトハ、支那ノ文明ト各民族ノ尊  
厳ヲ愈トスル障礙トシテ、各太ノ同心ヲ持タサルヲ急ナイ次寫デアリマ  
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帝國ハ對支軍事行動ヲ遂ムルニ當リ、在支第三國人及第三國利益ニ不測ノ被害ノ及ハサル様、特ニ留意シ來ツタノテアリマスカ、不幸ニシテ英米トノ間ニ、昨年末米艦「レディバード」號事件カ起リマシタコト甚々遺憾トスル所テアリマス、此等事件カ我方ノ意欲ニ出テタルモノニ非サルハ申ス迄モナイ所テアリマスカ、右兩事件ハ、一時、我國ト右兩國ノ感情疎隔ノ因ヲ成スコトナキハウ氣遣ハシメダノテアリマス、幸ニシテ兩國政府ノ冷靜且公正ナル態度ト、我國民一致ノ誠意トニヨリマシタ事件ノ圓滿ナル解決ヲ見マシタコトハ、邦家ノ爲欣快ニ堪ヘナイ所テアリマス

今次事變勃發以來米國政府ハ常に公正ノ態度ヲ持シヨク日米關係ノ大局ヲ顧念シテ善處シ、前述「バナイ」號事件ノ如キ不祥事件ノ突發ニモ不測ノ被害ヲ好關係ニ何等累ヲ及ホスコトナカリシコトハ、私ノ欣幸トスル所テアリマス、帝國ノ外交上米國ノ理解認識ノ必要ニ付テハ、今更茲ニ言フヲ要シナイ所テアリマシタ、此ノ上日米親善ノ爲メ、出來得ル限リノ努力ヲ續クテ行キ度イ所存ヲアリマス

Ref. No. # 1174

英日トノ關係ニ付キマシテハ帝國政府カ日英兩國ノ傳統的友好關係ヲ維持セントスル從來ノ方針ニハ、何等渝ル所カナイノデアリマス。私ハ英國政府及國民ニ於テモ日英關係ノ重大性ニ付充分ノ理解ヲ持チ莫至ニ於ケル帝國ノ立場ヲ正確シ、我方ト協力シテ、兩國ノ親善増進ニ努力セントスル態度ニ出テ來ルベキコトヲ期待スルト共ニ、我國民モ亦克ク時局ノ重大ナルニ鑑ミ右政府ノ方針ニ協力スルノ態度ニ出ナンコトヲ希望シテ已マナイ次第デアリマス。

獨逸トノ關係ニ付キマシテハ、昨年秩父宮殿下英國ヨリ御歸朝ノ途次、同國ヲ御訪問遊サレ、又帝國電報足柄ノ「キーール」運航等ノコトカアリマシテ兩國ノ關係益々親善ヲ加ヘマシタルコトハ御同慶ニ堪ヘナイ所デアリマス。茲ニ同國カ日獨防共協定ノ精神ヲ体シテ我方ニ對シ極メテ親善アル態度ニ出テツツアルコトハ、帝國政府ノ大イニ多トスル所デアリマス、政府ハ今後益々兩國ノ親善強化ニ努力致シタイト考ヘテ居ルノデアリマス。次ニ伊國政府ハ今次事變ノ當初ヨリ帝國ノ真意ヲ了解シ、各方面ニ亘リ協力ヲ寄マナコッタノデアリマス。茲ニ昨年十一月武府ニ於テ九國條約關

Ref. Doc # 1174

係國會議ノ開議ニ當リマシテ、終始一貫極力我方支持ノ態度ヲ示サレタル  
コトハ御承知ノ通りデアリマスカ、前述ノ本署對解決方ニ付キマシテモ、  
伊國政府ハ同席アル用心ヲ示シテ居タノデアリマシテ、石伊國側面々ノ好  
意ハ帝國ノ榮々感謝スル所デアリマス。同國ハ強テ反共ノ點ニ於テ帝國ト  
事實ト英國ノ立場ニ在リマシタカ、昨年十一月日、獨防共黨定ニ參加シ、  
茲ニ日獨伊三國カ防共ノ旗幟ノ下ニ提携スルニ至リマシタコトハ世界平和  
確保ノ見地ヨリ慶賀ニ堪ヘナイ所デアリマス。政府ハ獨伊兩國ト協力シテ、  
今迄迄々本協定ノ效果ヲ發揮センコトヲ期シテ居ル次第デアリマス。西班牙  
牙ニ於キマシテハ、一昨年七月内亂勃發以來、國況ハ次第ニ「フランコ」  
將軍ノ政府側ニ有利ニ展開シ、最近同政府ハ西班牙ノ大半ヲ其ノ勢力ノ下  
ニ收メ、政府ノ基礎モ大イニ鞏固ヲ加ヘタノデアリマス。他方、同政府カ  
時共ヲ以テ國策トスル點ハ、帝國政府ノ方針ト相違スル所カアルノデアリ  
マシテ、帝國政府ハ此等諸般ノ事情ニ鑑ミ、同政府ヲ承認スルヲ適當ト認  
メ、昨年十二月初承認ノ手續ヲ執ツタノデアリマス。  
次ニ、昨年ニ於ケル通商關係ヲ聲明致シマスルニ一昨年ニ比シ、輸入金額

[illegible]

日滿支三國ノ生産力ヲ合理的ニ消費シ、其ノ經濟的經濟ヲ鞏固ニスルト共ニ、之ト海外諸トノ貿易關係ノ發展ヲ圖ルコトト、日滿支三國、延イテハ東亞全体ノ繁榮ト世界協和トヲ齎ラスヘキ必須條件ノ一ト信ズルモノデアリマシテ、之カ實現ノ爲、政府ハ日下内外ニ亘リ滿全ノ信譽ヲ確シツツアルノデアリマス。

187 1100 1194  
最後ニ財言致シ延イト思ヒマスコトハ文化政策ニ付テテアリマス、國際間ノ親善ヲ増進シ人類ノ福ノ平和ヲ招來セントセハ、各國民カ相互ニ文化的經濟ヲ發展ニシ、相互ノ理解ヲ充テニ理解スルコトヲ必要デアリマス、今次事變ノ如キモ一面ニ於テ、支那側カ此ノ點ニ於テ缺クル所アツタコトニ起因スル所カ夥クナイデアリマス。故ニ、日支間近來ノ親善關係ヲ樹立スル爲ニハ日支兩國民カ相互ニ其ノ「精神」民性トヲ理解シ、東洋本然ノ精神ニ立脚シ文化的經濟ノ實ヲ進クルノ必要カアルノデアリマス。政府ハ此ノ見地ヨリ日支文化政策ニ一層ノ努力ヲ爲シ、之ヲ以テ兩國間日年ノ計ニ基礎ヲラシメンコトヲ期シテ居ル次第デアリマス、同右ト同時ニ我國文化ノ海外一般ニ對スル紹介ヲ行フコトニヨリ、正覺ト平和トヲ愛好スル我

1941年11月7日

カ國民性ト我カ國固有ノ文化トヲ海外ニ宣揚スルコトハ、現下ノ國際情勢ニ  
應ジテ時ニ緊要ナルモノカアルト考ヘテ、政府ハ益々國際文化事業ニ努力セ  
ントスルモノデアリマス。

以上概述シマシタ所ニヨリ、今次事業並對外問題ノ全般ニ關スル政府ノ所  
見ヲ大體御察察願ヘルコトト存スルデアリマス。之ヲ要スルニ、政府ノ  
對外政策ノ根柢ヲナスモノハ、一ニ東亞ノ禍根ヲ除キツツ、大義ヲ守リニ  
顯揚シ、以テ世界平和ノ基ヲ樹テントスルニアリマシテ、此ノ目的ノ爲政府  
ハ最善ヲ盡シテ吾ルノデアリマス、何卒諸君ニ於テセラレテモ、政府ノ意  
ノアル所ヲ御了解ノ上、現下非常重大ノ時局ニ處スル帝國外交ノ目的達成ノ  
爲、御ニ御協力アラシコトヲ希望スル次第デアリマス。



文書ノ爲所立ニ成立ニ關スル説明書

自分、林 督ハ外新省文書局長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル様、茲ニ添付セラレタル日  
本國ニ依ツテ書カレ十一頁ヨリ成ルケル第七十三番目附會ニ於  
一九三八年一月二十二日  
本署尉（外 務 省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ正確ニシテ眞實ナル點シナ  
ルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年四月九日  
於東京

742

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日開新

立會人

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